

present tendency will make men reluctant to enter a profession where women outnumber them; it is said that women will soon be employed as pharmacists everywhere, in pharmacies, laboratories, hospitals, maternity houses, etc., and may, more advantageously than men, and upon smaller net profit, manage drug stores of their own.

Arguing along this line, those who fear woman's competition in our profession say that graduate women pharmacists accept pharmacists' positions in drug stores and doctors' offices at salaries out of the question for men who don't renounce the desire to marry and support families. On the contrary, young women who are pharmacists can accept these positions and hold them one or two years, living quite decently on their small salaries until they marry—as they always do—and the burden of their maintenance falls upon their husbands. If, too, as is frequently the case, the husband of one of these young pharmacists is a doctor, when both keep on with their respective professions the advantage is still greater.

If in other professions, as that of law, marriage is an impediment to woman, in pharmacy it is not. In the Philippines, where Spanish customs and social conventions are still influential, the woman, married and perhaps a mother, who appears as an attorney in one court and another, defending or prosecuting delinquents, resolving political disputes and engaging in similar activities pertaining to the life of a lawyer, is not looked upon with unmitigated favor. On the contrary, the mother who is a pharmacist may, it seems, have her children with her in her office, attend her other domestic duties too, and the public of the Philippines will think it all quite correct—even view it with genuine approval.

In rebuttal of all this, others say that if women who are pharmacists accept positions at low salaries, men do too, that the whole question is one of supply and demand, or that it is a result of the disruption and reorganization of social classes: both sexes are culpable if salaries are too low, and not the fair sex alone. "We," say the women, "are no obstacle to a strong compact union for mutual protection concerning salaries sufficient to a decent livelihood. Our teachers in the classroom inculcate this principle; we use the same materials and instruments as men in the common laboratories, and we are examined as to fitness to practice pharmacy along with men, by an examining board which, it goes without saying, is entirely made up of men; and so we feel we have the same rights as men to use our abilities in the struggle for existence."

TOBACCO REVIEW

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.

RAW LEAF:—According to the latest information there still remain about 50,000 quintals of the 1929 Ysabela crop in the hands of the farmers. Prices in Manila have not gone up in proportion to what was paid in the Ysabela province. The exportation of cheaper Cagayan grades maintains a satisfactory volume. Comparative figures for August are as follows:

Rawleaf, Stripped Tobacco and Scraps	Kilos
Australia	1,352
China	2,849
Czechoslovakia	840,318
Hongkong	42,913
Japan	120
Java	2,200
North Africa	26,234
North Atlantic (Europe)	109,661
Spain	1,152,576
Straits Settlements	615
United States	114,273
Uruguay	41,540
	2,334,651
July, 1929	3,010,653
August, 1928	2,043,652

CIGARS:—Shipments to the United States, while somewhat larger than in July, still lag considerably behind the corresponding 1928 period. A great part of these exports leave some

of the manufacturers but a very close margin of profit.

Statistics of cigars shipped to the United States compare as follows:

August 1929	about 15,060,000
July 1929	14,848,479
August 1928	18,929,943

Diet and The Duration of Life

(Continued from page 16)

result of doubling the amount of milk was a gain of exactly 10% in the span of life for both males and females. The acid test of statistical analysis indicated that there was not more than one chance in a hundred for error due to accident.

Translated into human experience, this study indicates that at least six years could be added to the span of life by means of proper nutrition. The fluid in the fountain of youth is pure milk, and nutrition, in proper combination with other sanitary and hygienic factors, can actually promote longevity.

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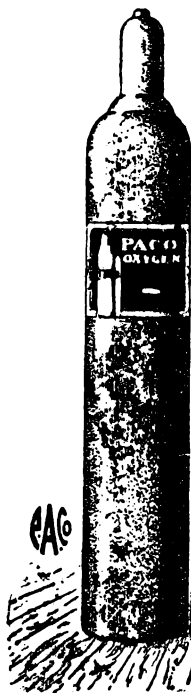
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REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN

Macleod and Company



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of August with statistics up to and including September 2nd, 1929.

U. S. GRADES:—The market in New York opened dull with a weak tendency and shippers anxious to sell with buyers holding off. Selling prices were nominally on the basis of:

D, 13¼ cents; E, 12¼ cents; F, 11¼ cents; G, 8¾ cents; H, 7¾ cents; I, 11¼ cents; J1, 10¼ cents; S1 11¾ cents; S2 10¼ cents; S3, 9¾ cents. The market continued dull and weak with shippers endeavoring to sell even at lower prices, the result being that by the middle of the month prices had declined to: D, 13¼ cents; E, 12½ cents; F, 11½ cents; G, 8½ cents; H, 7½ cents; I, 11¼ cents; J1, 10½ cents; S1, 11¼ cents; S2, 10½ cents; S3, 9½ cents. Sales during the last half of the month were very few and prices continued to decline; the market ending weak with sellers of E at 12¼ cents; F, 11¼ cents; I, 11 cents; S1, 10½ cents; S2, 10¼ cents; S3, 8½ cents; G, 8½ cents. There were also sellers of Davao F at 11½ cents; Davao I, 11¼ cents; Davao J1 10½ cents and Davao G at 10 cents.

In Manila the market was quiet on the first of the month with shippers paying the following prices: D, ₱30.50; E, ₱28.50; F, ₱26; G, ₱18.25; H, ₱15; I, ₱25; J1, ₱22; S1, ₱25.50; S2, ₱24; S3, ₱18.75. Receipts were very much larger than could possibly be expected during the past month with the natural result that prices continued to give way and the Manila market closed depressed with a few buyers at the following nominal prices: D, ₱28; E, ₱26; F, ₱24.75; G, ₱17.25; H, ₱14; I, ₱24; J1, ₱21.25; S1, ₱24; S2, ₱22.50; S3, ₱17.75. These prices showed a considerable decline from the beginning of the month and most of the houses are showing very little interest in hemp.

U. K. GRADES:—The U. K. market opened quiet with buyers holding off and nominal prices ruling as follows: J2, £38.10; K, £33.5; L1, £33.5; L2, £30.10; M1, £30.10; M2, £27; DL, £27; DM, £22. Toward the middle of the month the market became dull with buyers rather than sellers at the following quotations: J2, £38; K, £33; L1, £33; L2, £30.5; M1, £30.5; M2, £26.15; DL, £27; DM, £22. The excessively large receipts of hemp had the usual depressing effect on the London market with buyers only being interested for their immediate requirements. The market continued dull and inactive with a downward tendency until at the end of the month the market was stagnant and very depressed owing to heavy receipts. The following were nominal quotations for distant shipment: J2, £36.10; K, £31; L1, £31; L2, £28; M1 £28, M2, £25.10; DL, £25.10; DM, £21.

In Manila the market for U. K. grades on the first of the month was quiet with nominal prices as follows: J2, ₱17.75; K, ₱14.75; L1, ₱14.75; L2, ₱13.25; M1, ₱13.25; M2, ₱10.75; DL, ₱10.75; DM, ₱8.75. Between the first and the middle of the month there was a slight improvement in local prices but they again eased off with the following quotations: J2, ₱18; K, ₱15; L1, ₱15; L2, ₱13.50; M1, ₱13.50; M2, ₱11.25; DL, ₱11.25; DM, 9. The market continued quiet for a few days but towards the end of the month became depressed and ended up very depressed with few buyers at the following prices: J2, ₱16.75; K, ₱14; L1, ₱14; L2, ₱12.50; M1, ₱12.50; M2, ₱10.25; DL, ₱10.25; DM, ₱8.

JAPAN:—This market bought a fair quantity of hemp during the earlier part of the month but their prices were not attractive and the tendency of the market has been very weak during the

entire period under review. With the hemp market weak in both the U. S. and U. K., it is hopeless to expect that Japan will show any interest.

MAGUEY:—There was very little change in this market, the ruling price being ₱13.4 for Cebu No. 2 and ₱11.6 for Cebu No. 3. These prices prevailed until the end of the month when the prices declined in sympathy with the hemp market, No. 2 closing at ₱12.75 and No. 3 at ₱11. There has been a very limited demand during the month for Maguey.

PRODUCTION:—As mentioned in our report last month, there was a decided falling off in the receipts for July and the balings were only 117,458 bales. The receipts during the month of August were heavier than expected and all indications are that they will continue heavy.

FREIGHT RATES:—There is no change in rates on hemp since last report.

STATISTICS:—The figures below are for the period ending September 2nd, 1929:

	1929	1928
<i>Manila Hemp</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
On hand January 1st....	170,301	139,624
Receipts to date.....	1,121,541	917,627
	1,291,842	1,057,251
<i>Shipments to—</i>	<i>1929</i>	<i>1928</i>
	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
U. K.....	239,532	224,891
Continent.....	121,561	136,169
U. S.....	397,729	238,827
Japan.....	251,625	217,913
All Others.....	52,451	74,620
	1,062,898	892,420

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



COPRA.—With the heavy arrivals of copra during the month of August, the local market weakened considerably after August 15th, after having advanced approximately 25 centavos per picul over July's closing figures, during the first days of August. Local mills are displaying much indifference toward heavy contracts at present levels in

anticipation of still lower prices. However, with export markets maintained at 25 to 50 centavos over the Manila parity, we cannot see materially lower prices during the coming month. Total arrivals at Manila during August were 482,110 bags as compared with 596,005 bags for the same month of 1928. Latest cable advices follow:

San Francisco, f.m.m....	\$.04—\$.04-1/8
London, Cebu sundried.	£22-5-0
F. m. m.....	£22-0-0
Manila, buen corriente...	₱ 8.50 to ₱ 8.75
Arrival rescada.	₱ 9.75 to ₱10.00

COCONUT OIL.—Trading in coconut oil in the U. S. market has been comparatively light for the month under review with buyers displaying little interest in nearby shipment and quoting considerably lower prices for futures. While in the main sellers' asking prices for late 1929 delivery on the West Coast were maintained at 6½ cents, sales of nearby were quoted at 6⅓ cents. The Atlantic Coast market was still reported 6¼ cents with buyers indicating 6⅓ cents. While coconut oil is comparatively cheap, as compared with Competing Fats and Oils, the June 30th carry-over was much above figures for 1928. This, together with a fair amount of selling pressure, does not seem to indicate substantially higher prices for the balance of the year. Latest cable as follows:

New York.....	\$.06¼ c.i.f. Nominal
San Francisco.....	\$.06½ f.o.b. futures;
	\$.06⅓ f.o.b. nearby
Manila.....	₱.31 per kilo in drums

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN

San Juan Heights Addition



While August sales are considerably larger than in any year since 1919 excepting 1925 and 1928, there is a decrease of over a million pesos between August of this year and last year's August total which was ₱2,327,836.

Sales City of Manila
July 1929 Aug. 1929

Sta. Cruz.....	₱ 249,923	₱ 342,518
Binondo.....	16,500	84,618
San Nicolas.....	406,278	56,000
Tondo.....	21,720	293,658
Sampaloc.....	88,033	61,580
Quiapo.....	10,500	
Intramuros.....	16,000	35,000
Ermita.....	121,500	68,068
Malate.....	142,381	101,347
Paco.....	23,047	159,822
Sta. Ana.....	20,001	33,436
Pandacan.....	1,809	2,220
Sta. Mesa.....		19,010
San Miguel.....		1,000

₱1,117,692 ₱1,258,277

COPRA CAKE.—The Continental market for copra cake was well maintained during the early days of August, but during the last half of the month, there was an appreciable decrease in buying demand with heavy selling pressure on the part of resellers. From an August high of £8-18-0 c.i.f. Hamburg, bids dropped to £8-10-0 September-October shipment but were later increased to £8-13-9 at which figure business

has been reported today. Trading during the month has not been heavy as local mills have been withholding sales in anticipation of higher prices. Latest quotations as follows:

Hamburg, £8-13-9; San Francisco, No quotation; Manila, ₱62.00 to ₱63.00 per metric ton ex go-down buyers.

Manila, P. I., September 5, 1929.

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